THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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CITY ITEMS.

The Workingman's Friend,
The Opera House Shoe Store.

The Best Indigo
For the least money, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Second Arrival
At the new Cloak House. O. N. Needham.

Still Catawba Wine,
A splendid article, sold at low rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Fifth Street Cloak House,
Is the cheapest Cloak House in the city. O. N. Needham.

Gold Medal
Sparkling Catawba Wine, sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Queen Emma Cloaks
At O. N. Needham's, 49 Fifth street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, the best Worm Medicine in use.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For Burnett's standard preparations or all kinds, cheaper than any other place in the city.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co. 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE ELECTION AND THE VICTORY.

The returns we give speak for themselves. GEARY is elected. The majority will be somewhere from 15,000 to 25,000. Although our returns are not so complete as we could wish, the indications are that we have not only held our own on Congressmen, but have made a gain of two or three—KOONTZ, CAKE and COVODE—the latter being in the greatest doubt.

We are sure our readers will make their own comments, and rejoice as all patriots throughout the land will, over this exceeding great triumph of the Union cause.

THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE AT MIDNIGHT.

Our office was an unexampled scene of excitement last night. Every one, knowing that all dispatches which reached the city would first be delivered at and intelligence of them given from our editorial rooms, our establishment was invaded by a host of hilarious politicians, and until the early hours of morning, the sanctum and adjacent reportorial department were a scence of eager demonstration and unrestrained enthusiasm. There was enough in the returns, that almost every minute came to us by the telegraph, to justify this enthusiasm and hilarity. No wonder that the COMMERCIAL office was cheered till nearly daylight.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA AND IOWA.

All these States held their elections yesterday, and in each a splendid Union victory was won. Such an emphatic expression of public opinion, after so hard a contest, was never known in our political history. The people have spoken in thunder tones in condemnation of the President, and in support of Congress,—and the result fixes forever the policy of the Government concerning the questions growing out of the insane attempts of the South to overthrow the Republic. The future is secure.

Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

They have been trying to do "Our American Cousin" at the Olympic in New York because Joseph Jefferson is there. But, without Sothern's *Dundreary*, the piece is like the Federal Union with the United States left out. Two very charming young persons, who have made previous reputation in the dancing business, seem to have obtained a new species of lateral speaking parts given them in the diatribes on of the cest.

"The Doctor of Alcantara" has been produced at Mark Smith's New York Theater—the one where that gorgeous and lovely fraud, Mary Rushton, transformed from Dr. Osgood's church into a Temple of the Drama. Histrionically the theory may be good; musically it must be intolerable.

Habelman, Himmer and Hermanns—two splendid tenors and a bass—with Madame Rederici, soprano, and Herr James B. Wehli, pianist, have started on a tour through the country. Wehli is a little too muscular and demonstrative in his style; but he has extraordinary command of the instrument which he manipulates.

Rotconi, greatest of *buffo baritones*, has come this country again. He was always, and ever will be a splendid actor, but his voice was one years ago. He is with Max Maretzek's mpany, in which are included Miss Kellogg, Miss lenni, and a new aspirant, named Baragli, besies a soprano whom we know not of, and lled on the bills Miss Hauck. They will obably be in Pittsburgh some time during the ll or winter.

They have got a French comic opera in New rk at last. Any liberal enterprise there, or any other city, that would combine Offench's sparkling compositions with a first class risian ballet, would be the greatest success at ever was known in this country.

New York is going wild about Ristori. This alian actress is a compound of Matilda Heron nd Mrs. Bowers. She has the sensational force the one and the tender sentiment of the her. Yet there is a certain taint of coarseness out her. Many people who go to see her, exting to be electrified by surpassing genius, ill experience disappointment.

Mr. William Wheatley's liberal expenditure the production of "The Black Crook," at bio's theater in New York, appears to be ringing him back a profitable return. It is id his average nightly receipts are from twelve four ten hundred dollars.

Mrs. Lander—formerly Miss Jean Davenport, nounced an engagement at the New York nter Garden, on Monday night.

We understand that Mrs. Bowers, a most rming and accomplished actress, will be next star—or the next but one—at the Opera ouse in this city.

A hot flattered around the auditorium and ge of the Grand Opera in Paris a few nights o, and seriously inconvenienced both the riormers and the money paying public. An genious property-man had filled the pit with a bottle, and, with a little patience and nservance, eventually caught the obtrusive nimile."

Mr. Harry Hotto, low comedian at the Pittsgh Theatre, last season, has made a remarkly favorable impression at the Leavenworth, nsas, theater.

The Opera House stock company is doing exedingly well at Fort Wayne.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The naval officers on duty at New York, met onday and passed resolutions of respect for e memory of Admiral Gregory. Vice Admi- l Farragut presided, and addressed the meet- g in a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased, th whom he had served in the West India uadron as early as 1815.

The New York *Times* states that General Dix es not propose to take charge of the French mission until about the first of December, the ate at which Mr. Bigelow desired his resigna- on, if accepted, to take effect. The General's mily will precede him to Europe, having taken assage in the steamer Arago, for Havre, on the th instant.

A New York *Tribune* Topeka, Kansas, dis- atch says: The United States Commissioner n Saturday last made an examination of the nion Pacific Railroad, eastern division, to ourteen and thirteenth mile post. The track is laid within three miles of Fort Riley. he road will be completed there in three or ur days, and will reach Junction City, two d a half miles West of Riley, on the 15th st.

New York *Herald's* Hartford dispatch ys: Charles D. Fuller, Teller of the Hartford ank, who is suspected of misapplying $30,000 bonds, was brought before the Court on aturday, and bound over to the superior ourt for trial in $10,000. Fuller insists that he is innocent, although his mode of living has en so fast as to give suspicion that he was btaining money fraudulently.

The New York *Tribune's* Leavenworth special ys: Reports from Montana say that the trains rived after a continued series of battles with e Indians. Some of the roads were impassa- e, and the whole route is infested with In- ans. We did not meet a single man returnng over the road. There will never be any ore travel over this road until the Govern- ent takes care of the Indians. It is the short- t route. There is fine wood, water and game, t the Indians won't let you use them. The oking house of E. A. Gruber & Co., has failed th liabilities of about $250,000 and assets of 100. It owes depositors $95,000. There is en excitement as the loss, falls on the poorer ass.

A Canada special says: The Toronto assizes ened their sessions yesterday. Chief Justice ilton delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, which he referred to the Fenian prisoners. e paid a tribute to the devotion of the Irish ople to their native land, and reviewed the gin and progress of the Fenian Brotherhood America. He said many of the prisoners re reckless, wild young men, of the class so quent in the cities of the United States, and ounced severely the course of the United e Government for not quelling the conspi- cy when its existence was so widely publish- through the public press. It is supposed the al of the Fenians will commence on Thurs- y.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1866. NO. 28.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

VICTORY.

GEARY ELECTED.

Majority from 15,000 to 25,000.

THE KEYSTONE FIRM.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1866.

Geary's majority in this city is 6,000; the Democrats admit 5,000.

In Dauphin county Geary's majority is 1,200.

Chester county—Geary's majority 2,500.

Lancaster county—Geary's majority 6,000.

A report from the Pennsylvania State Committee estimates Geary's majority in the State at twenty-five thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

The returns indicate about six thousand majority. The city retains all her Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The Twenty-fourth ward gives Geary 103 majority. This ward has been divided, and the loss cannot be stated. The First ward gives Geary 751 majority; Republican loss, 88. The Second ward gives Geary 600 majority; Republican loss, 209. The Twentieth ward gives Geary 439 majority; Republican loss, 152. The Eighth ward gives Geary 175 majority; Republican loss, 250. The Twenty-seventh ward gives Geary 275; this ward was formerly part of the Twenty-fourth. The Republican loss in the two wards is 79. The Eleventh ward gives Clymer 520 majority; Democratic loss, 5. The Twenty-first ward gives Geary 187 majority; Republican gain, 75.

Philadelphia—The Thirteenth Ward gives Geary 739 majority; Republican gain, 89. The Third Ward gives Clymer 704 majority; Democratic gain, 45. The Sixth Ward gives Clymer 140 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The first ward gives Geary 240 majority—Republican loss 579.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Up to 8 o'clock to-evening the returns indicate that the Republicans retain their four Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—At the State election to-day, the Republicans voted for Geary, John W. Geary for Governor, and the Democrats for Hiester Clymer. The following are the returns as far as received: Philadelphia City—the First Ward gives Geary 751 majority; Republican loss of 65. The Fourteenth ward gives Geary 740, Republican loss 178, compared with the last congressional election. The majority in returns from the First Congressional district indicates Radical reduction of over 3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The Fourth Ward gives Clymer 1,322, a Democratic gain of 155. The Twenty-First Ward gives Clymer 693 majority, a Democratic gain of 81. The Twenty-Sixth Ward gives Geary 726 majority; Republican gain, 152.

PHILADELPHIA, 11:30 P. M., October 9.—For- ney's *Press* estimates Geary's majority in the city at 5,000, and in the State at 15,000. A dispatch from Thad. Stevens says that Lancaster will give 6,200 majority for Geary. The *Press* claims a gain of two Congressmen, Cake in the Tenth, and Koontz in the Thirteenth. Special dispatches say they have Republican gains in all the western counties, and in Eastern Ohio.

The Seventh ward gives Geary 631 majority; Republican loss, 178. The Eighth ward gives Geary 201 majority; Republican loss, 250. The Tenth ward gives Geary 1,190 majority; Republican loss, 154. The Twelfth ward gives Geary 186 majority; Republican loss, 15. The Seventeenth ward gives Geary 991 majority; Republican loss, 93. The Nineteenth ward gives Geary 292 majority.

LATEST.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

We have retained all our Congressmen, and gained one, and probably two. Geary's majority may reach 20,000. Judge Allison, of the Fourth District, has about 2,500 majority, and Thaddeus Stevens 6,000.

The Seventeenth Ward gives Clymer 991 majority—a Democratic gain of 24.

The Forty-says in the Legislature from this city the Democrats have gained one State Senator, Col. McCandless, of the First District, and Three Representatives—the Second and Fifth Districts. This is conceded by the *Press*.

Northampton county—Geary's majority; Republican gain, 218. Luzerne county—Twenty districts heard from, show a Democratic gain of 400. Dauphin county—Geary, 1,200 majority. Cumberland county—Clymer, 600 majority; loss, 150. Union county—Geary 650 majority; gain 37. Clinton county—Clymer, 600 majority; gain, 300. Mifflin—Democratic gain, 125.

Lancaster county—Columbia borough, Geary 68 majority; Republican gain 30.

Chester county—Schuylkill township, Geary 31 majority; Republican gain 117.

Montgomery county—East Coventry, Geary 129 majority; Republican gain 19.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 A. M.—Randall's Democratic majority in the First District is 1,000. O'Neill, in the second District has 3,322 majority, with three precincts to hear from. Myers, in the Third District has about 1,700 majority. In the Fourth District, Kelley has 2,458 majority. In the Fifth District, Taylor, Republican, has 1,000 majority, with Bucks County to hear from which, in 1864 gave 820 majority for McClellan.

NEW YORK, October 10—A. M.—A dispatch from a respectable source in Harrisburg, to Forney, says: We should have gains in the State, enough to make up the loss in Philadelphia, and have 20,000 majority. Total vote in Philadelphia—Geary, 54,322; Clymer, 49,000; with one ward to hear from.

Philadelphia, 12:30 A. M.—In the first Congressional District, Randall has 1,953 majority, with one ward to hear from, which will increase his majority to about 2,000. In the second District, O'Neill, Republican, is re-elected by 3,332 majority. In the Third District, Myers, Republican, has 1,500 to 1,600 majority. In the Fourth District, Kelley, Republican, has about 2,200 majority.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

BEDFORD, PA., October 9.—Three districts will give an Union gain of sixty-two over the vote of 1864.

BEDFORD, October 9.—Three districts in gives a Union gain of sixty-two over the vote of 1864. Three districts show a Democratic gain of 52.

MERCER COUNTY.

Greenville borough—Democratic gain, 61.

CLARION COUNTY.

Clarion—Clymer, 7 majority; a Democratic gain over that of last year. McCalmont, for Congress, 20 Democratic majority. Utica Borough—Geary, 4; Clymer, 45.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., October 9, 1866.

In six townships heard from, Clymer's majority over that of McCalmont, Democratic, which indicates that Clarion County will give eleven hundred Democratic majority. B. B. B.

Clarion—Clymer has 17 of majority, a Democratic gain of 7 over last year. McCalmont's majority is 24.

Salisbury Township—Geary, 47 majority; Finney 31 majority.

Elk Township—Geary, 161; Clymer, 39.

ERIE COUNTY.

ERIE, PA.—909 majority for Geary.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Stoystown borough and township give 83 majority for Geary, a Republican gain of 32 on the Auditor General's vote of last year.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

CONNELLSVILLE, October 9.—Geary's majority in Connellsville is four, a Democratic loss of thirteen since 1865. Connellsville township is fourteen, a Democratic gain of six over 1865.

Brownsville—Clymer's majority 23; Bridgewater, 16; Geary majority; West Brownsville, 7 majority for Geary.

BROWNSVILLE, October 9.—Clymer's majority in Tyrone township is seventy, a Democratic gain of thirty-one.

Connellsville—Republican gain 19.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 9.

Rochester Borough—Geary's majority 105; gain of 21 over 1865. New Brighton—Geary's majority 175; loss of 21 as compared with 1865. Onto Township—Geary's majority 142; gain of 19 over 1865. Bath Township—Geary's majority 131; gain of 8. Bridgewater—Geary 76; Clymer 76; gain of 3. Economy Township—Clymer's majority 55; a Republican gain of 3 over 1865. The county will give 700 majority for Geary. Lawrence falls slightly behind the ticket. Chamberlain runs the full Democratic vote.

J. L.

Industry township—Union majority 7; a gain of 9.

One hundred and seventy-five majority for Geary in New Brighton borough—a large Republican gain.

New Brighton—Geary's majority here is 175, Lawrence's majority (Republican) for Congress, is 168.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 9.

The majority of Finney, Republican, for Congress in this city is 181—a gain of 57 over the vote of last year. W.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

MEADVILLE, PA., October 9.

Meadville gives Geary two hundred and eighteen majority—a Republican gain of seventy-four over last year. R. L. W.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 9, 11:30 P. M.

Crawford gives Geary over sixteen hundred, and Finney fifteen hundred. There are large Republican gains in Venango and Mercer. Finney is elected certain by a large majority.

Conneautville—Geary, 153; Clymer, 81. Finney, for Congress, Republican) 154; McCalmont, for Congress, Democrat) 52.

Cochranton, Pa.—McCalmont, (Dem.) for Congress, 58; Finney, (Rep.) for Congress, 13.

Meadville, Pa.—Geary, 218 majority, a Republican gain of 74 over last year.

Linesville borough and Pine township—Geary, 61; Clymer, 40.

Titusville—Geary 97 majority. Finney and Chase almond of their ticket.

Cochranton—Clymer, 29 majority; McCalmont, 49 majority—McCalmont vote 68, and Finney, 19.

Meadville, Pa.—Clymer vote 22, Geary 32.

Conneautville, Pa.—Geary 152, Clymer 81; Finney 154; McCalmont 52.

Corry City—Geary 85, a majority of 274.

Meadville, Pa., gives Geary 218 majority, a Republican gain of 74 over last year.

Crawford county gives Geary about 1,600 majority; in 1864 it gave 1,936.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 9, 1866.

In ten districts heard from, the Union gain over the vote on the Soldiers' ticket last year is 96. The copperhead majority in Westmoreland will be about one thousand. J. E. M.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., October 9, 1866.

West Newton, Rostraver and Sewickley give 107 majority for Covode. M.

Latrobe—Geary's majority 17, a gain of 26 over last year; Covode, 5 majority.

YORK COUNTY.

York borough gives Clymer 300 majority, a Democratic gain.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MONONGAHELA City, October 9.

Carroll township gives twenty one majority for Clymer. Monongahela City, eighteen majority for Geary. C. H.

Californian gives Geary a majority of 52.

ROBINSON Township,—Robinson township, 59 majority for Clymer and the Democratic ticket.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Brookville, Pa.—Geary, 48 majority. Rose township—Clymer, 23 majority.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 9.

The vote for Governor in Brookville borough is: Geary, 212; Clymer, 161; Republican majority 48, a gain over last year of 17. J. S.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Eyrd District—Rouseville—Geary, 218 majority.

Pithole, Venango county, Pa.—Geary, 192; Clymer, 72; McClimont, 79; Finney, 60.

Greenville borough—Clymer, 167; Geary, 166 a Democratic gain of 61 over last year.

Plummer—Geary, 230; Clymer, 202.

Geary's majority will reach 650, a Republican gain over last year of about 300.

Pithole—Geary 30 majority; Republican gain 11. Rouseville—Geary 218 majority.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Five townships give a Republican gain of 40

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery county about 1,100 majority for Clymer, Democrat, a gain of 90.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Kittanning—Geary, 105 majority, a gain of 71 over last year.

Geary's Bend—Geary 30 majority.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 9, 1866.

Six districts indicate gains of one hundred and forty-two over last vote for Lincoln in 1864, and two hundred and fifty over the vote of last fall. Estimated majority in the county five hundred. W. McW.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 9.

Geary's majority in this B'ough is one hundred and three, a gain of seventy-one over last fall. More anon. W. McW.

UNION COUNTY.

Geary, 60 majority; Republican gain, 75.

BERKS COUNTY.

Reading gives Geary a majority; Republican loss, 78. Cumra—Clymer 28 majority; Democratic loss, 14. Union—Geary, 68 majority; Republican gain, 45. Upper Tulpehocken—Clymer, 185 majority; Democratic gain, 43.

Lower Wak-field gives Taylor, for Congress, 181 majority, a gain of 41.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 9.

Green county, seventy townships, gives Cooperhead gain of twelve over the vote in 1865. Clymer's majority in the county will be about fifteen hundred. Montgomery, Copperhead for Congress about same majority. W. E. G.

Morgan township gives Clymer a majority of 34. Jefferson township, Clymer's majority, 31. Carmichaels borough and Cumberland township, Geary's majority, 82.

OHIO.

CLEAN SWEEP.

Fifty Thousand Union Majority.

Forty Radical Congressmen Elected.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 9.

We have elected seventeen members to Congress, and the Union state ticket by fifty thousand majority. S. R. COWEN,

Chairman Union Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 9, 1866.

Eggleston beats Pendleton at least five hundred. The whole Union county ticket is elected by near three thousand majority. Hayes will have over two thousand majority. M. H.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—A heavy storm in this neighborhood interferes with the working of the wires. As far as known the election passed off quietly throughout the State. Scattering returns show Union gains in every county heard from. The result confirms the election of Schenck, Hubbard, Garfield, Ashley, Bingham and Cox to Congress from the First Third Fourth, Fifth, Union, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Districts. Brooks, in the Fifteenth District, Banks and Dixon, in the Second District, Burk and Union, in the Ninth District. The election in the First District was very spirited but resulted in the election of Taylor, Union, over Pendleton by not five hundred majority. Eggleston's majority two years ago was over twenty-four hundred.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Later returns indicate the election of all the Union Congressmen, and a Union majority of fifty thousand on the State ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, October 9, 1866.

The Radical majority in Ohio is over fifty thousand. All Radical Congressmen are elected.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

HUDSON, PORTAGE CO., O., October 9—Republican 250; Democrat 76.

AKRON, Summit county, Ohio, Garfield, Republican, 192; Coleman, Democrat, 45—a Republican gain of 40.

Fifteen Union Congressmen are elected certain. The debate has gone from forty to fifty thousand Union.

COLUMBUS, October 9.—The election returns so far as have been received, indicate Hayes, Union, elected by about two thousand majority probable. The State has gone Union by about fifty thousand.

LATEST.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, October 9—P. M.

Delano's election is considered certain. There are large Republican gains in Muskingum and Licking counties.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Shreve—Democratic majority 39.

WASHINGTON, O.—Wills township, Garfield, Republican, 9; Coleman, Democrat, 5—a Republican gain of 4.

Eight townships give a Union gain of 165. Wetzel township, Union average majority 65 to 70. Clymer's majority in the county will be sixteen hundred. Montgomery (Democrat for Congress) is the same.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 9.

Clymer's majority in Washington township, Green county, is 155. Marion township, Clymer, 7 majority.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Nine districts heard from give 1,490 majority, a gain of 275. Lawrence county is good for 2,200 majority. Stick to peg in there. D. H. W.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 9, 1866.

This is the largest vote ever polled here. In Johnstown, Millville, Cambria, Conemaugh and Prospect boroughs, and Daisytown and Jackson townships, Geary's gain is 325 over Hartranft. In the same districts Morrell, Union candidate for congress, gains 812 over Hartranft. In fourteen districts in Southern Cambria, Geary will gain 600 votes. Johnson and Morrell will gain 800. Johnson, Democrat, cannot have more than 300 majority in the whole county.

J. M. S.

Wilmore, Cambria county—Majority for Geary 19, a gain of 10 on Lincoln's vote.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

White Haven Borough—Democratic gain, 7.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

South Bethlehem Borough—Democratic gain 122. Easton (four wards)—Democratic gain, 35.

CARBON COUNTY.

Weatherly Borough—Democratic gain, 37. Summit Hill—Republican gain, 75. Mauch Chunk Borough—Republican gain, 64.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Catasauqua—Republican gain, 92.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, October 9.

Somerset county gives a Union majority of 1,600. Hon. W. H. Koontz is elected to Congress by 1,200. J. S.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Lower Wakefield gives Geary 167 majority; Republican gain, 25. Taylor, Republican, for Congress, 184 majority; gain, 4.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, October 9.

Geary's majority in Franklin is 56. The gains in the county are large enough to make our hundred. We will have seven hundred to eight hundred majority. Finny is elected without doubt. S. D. & CO.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, CITY, October 9.

The entire Republican ticket is elected. Oil City gives Geary 117 majority. Venango City gives Geary 11 majority. W. S. J.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Blairsville, Pa.—Saltsburg place gives Geary 43, and Clymer 57; Geary's majority, 80; Covode, 126; Wier, 56; Covode's majority, 79.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Little Beaver—The Union majority is 82 votes, a gain of 33.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Mahonoy city, Democratic gain of 34. Schuylkill Haven, Republican gain 39. St. Clair, Republican gain 70. Port Carbon, Republican gain 20. Minersville, Democratic gain 17. Mount Carbon, Democrat gain 15. Tamaqua, Democrat loss 45. Ashland, Democrat gain 30. Pine Grove, Democratic loss 18. Tamaqua gives Cake, Republican for Congress, 781 majority, a gain of 70. Democratic candidate, 711—Democratic gain. In 21 districts, the Republicans gain 297.

Tamaqua the South ward gives Republican majority for Congress 120 majority; Republican gain, 72.

Pottsville gives Geary 329 majority; Republican gain, 58.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Williamsport gives a Republican gain of 21; Montgomery, a Republican gain of 40. The returns from Lycoming show Republican gains.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Two-thirds of the county give a Union gain of 200. Geary's majority will be 2,300 to 2,400, and Broomall, for Congress, will have about the same.

Catawissa Borough shows a Republican gain of 58.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Sanson township gives Clymer 128 majority—Democratic gain of 11.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Geary's majority will be 1,500. Cake, Republican, is elected to Congress.

PERRY COUNTY.

Pennsborough gives Geary 124 majority. A Republican gain.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.—This county will give 1,400 majority, certain, for Geary.

Special Dispatch of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 9.

Harrisburg city gives 180 Democratic majority. Dauphin county will give 1,200 Union majority.

A. L. S.

Harrisburg City gives Clymer 182; Democratic loss, 52. Susquehanna township gives Geary 132; Democratic gain, 52. Lower Paxton gives Clymer 9 majority; Democratic gains 68. Derry township gives 288; Republican gain 35.

Derry township—Republican gain 95.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 9.

So far as heard from, Geary's majority is four hundred and eighty-six gain over Hartranft of eighty-four. The county will go eight hundred.

J. H. K.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 9, 1866.

Geary's majority in this county will be eight hundred certain. Nine districts reported, Morrell, Union, for Congress, will have nine hundred majority in this county.

Tyrone City gives Geary 52 majority; Republican gain, 22.

Altoona borough gives Clymer 126 majority; Republican gain, 66.

Geary's majority is about 800. In 1864 the majority was 87.

FULTON COUNTY.

Three Districts give a Democratic gain of 17.

CHESTER COUNTY.

South Coventry gives Clymer 39 majority.

Twenty-eight townships show a Republican gain of 219.

THURLOW WEED.

Still Clings to the Philadelphia Convention—Will Support the Democratic Ticket.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Thurlow Weed, in a lengthy communication addressed to the editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce* and approves the actions of the Philadelphia Convention, and declares that the Democratic party convention contemplates for the pending canvass State organizations, and the spirit of its purposes and action, presumed that, anxious to concentrate the conservative sentiment and strength of the Northern people, State organizations would proceed upon the basis of the Union inaugurated at Philadelphia, and Democrats for the time being and for a common object sinking their names and organization in that of the National Union party.

He further says, in regard to the Albany nominating Convention, that the Democratic party consented, for the accomplishment of a great national reform, to temporarily merge itself into the National Union movement, was my understanding and expectation. That, too, was the understanding of the late Mr. Dix, and with whom I held frequent and frank conversations.

He concludes by saying that he shall vote for the Democratic State ticket.

The *Times*, referring to the letter, says: "While we understand and appreciate Mr. Weed's feeling in this matter, we cannot concur in his conclusion. Much as we see to disapprove and deprecate in the action proposed by prominent and influential men in the Union mond, with whom I held frequent and frank conversations.

He concludes by saying that he shall vote for the Democratic State ticket.

The *Times*, referring to the letter, says: "While we understand and appreciate Mr. Weed's feeling in this matter, we cannot concur in his conclusion. Much as we see to disapprove and deprecate in the action proposed by prominent and influential men in the Union movement, we still deem the country infinitely safer in its hands than in those of the Democratic organization."

IOWA.

30,000 UNION MAJORITY.

Six Republican Congressmen Elected.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

IOWA CITY, October 9.

Iowa elects six Republican Congressmen and Republican State ticket by about thirty thousand majority. H. W.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 9.

SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Officer John Hilyard was shot in Brooklyn, early this morning, it is supposed by burglars, whom he had detected in a house. When found he was in the agonies of death, and could give no account of the affair.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHERAL.

Rev. Dr. Sweeney, in a card, states that the burial vault under St. Patrick's Catherdral, was not completed by the fire on saturday night last.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 8.—The schooner "Spirit of the West," which sailed in search of fishery grounds on the north-west coast, on the 20th of March, has not since been heard from, and is believed to have been lost or captured by the Indians on Queen Charlotte's Island.

Charles W. Brooks & Co., a large shipping commission firm, suspended to-day, caused by a heavy defalcation of greenback, by their late cashier, with the failure of a prominent operator, against whose consignments they had received largely. They have first assigned their assets, sufficient to cover their general business liabilities, leaving the operator's engagements applicable to the balance. They hope soon to effect an arrangement by resuming their business.

There is little doing in mining shares. Yellow Jacket is quoted at $715; Challao $103; Opho $102; Legal tenders, 71¼.

OHIO.

CLEAN SWEEP.

Fifty Thousand Union Majority.

Forty Radical Congressmen Elected.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 9.

We have elected seventeen members to Congress, and the Union state ticket by fifty thousand majority. S. R. COWEN,

Chairman Union Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 9, 1866.

Eggleston beats Pendleton at least five hundred. The whole Union county ticket is elected by near three thousand majority. Hayes will have over two thousand majority. M. H.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—A heavy storm in this neighborhood interferes with the working of the wires. As far as known the election passed off quietly throughout the State. Scattering returns show Union gains in every county heard from. The result confirms the election of Schenck, Hubbard, Garfield, Ashley, Bingham and Cox to Congress from the First Third Fourth, Fifth, Union, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Districts. Brooks, in the Fifteenth District, Banks and Dixon, in the Second District, Burk and Union, in the Ninth District. The election in the First District was very spirited but resulted in the election of Taylor, Union, over Pendleton by not five hundred majority. Eggleston's majority two years ago was over twenty-four hundred.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Later returns indicate the election of all the Union Congressmen, and a Union majority of fifty thousand on the State ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, October 9, 1866.

The Radical majority in Ohio is over fifty thousand. All Radical Congressmen are elected.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

HUDSON, PORTAGE CO., O., October 9—Republican 250; Democrat 76.

AKRON, Summit county, Ohio, Garfield, Republican, 192; Coleman, Democrat, 45—a Republican gain of 40.

Fifteen Union Congressmen are elected certain. The debate has gone from forty to fifty thousand Union.

COLUMBUS, October 9.—The election returns so far as have been received, indicate Hayes, Union, elected by about two thousand majority probable. The State has gone Union by about fifty thousand.

LATEST.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, October 9—P. M.

Delano's election is considered certain. There are large Republican gains in Muskingum and Licking counties.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Shreve—Democratic majority 39.

WASHINGTON, O.—Wills township, Garfield, Republican, 9; Coleman, Democrat, 5—a Republican gain of 4.

Eight townships give a Union gain of 165. Wetzel township, Union average majority 65 to 70. Clymer's majority in the county will be sixteen hundred. Montgomery (Democrat for Congress) is the same.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 9.

Clymer's majority in Washington township, Green county, is 155. Marion township, Clymer, 7 majority.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Nine districts heard from give 1,490 majority, a gain of 275. Lawrence county is good for 2,200 majority. Stick to peg in there. D. H. W.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 9, 1866.

This is the largest vote ever polled here. In Johnstown, Millville, Cambria, Conemaugh and Prospect boroughs, and Daisytown and Jackson townships, Geary's gain is 325 over Hartranft. In the same districts Morrell, Union candidate for congress, gains 812 over Hartranft. In fourteen districts in Southern Cambria, Geary will gain 600 votes. Johnson and Morrell will gain 800. Johnson, Democrat, cannot have more than 300 majority in the whole county.

J. M. S.

Wilmore, Cambria county—Majority for Geary 19, a gain of 10 on Lincoln's vote.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

White Haven Borough—Democratic gain, 7.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

South Bethlehem Borough—Democratic gain 122. Easton (four wards)—Democratic gain, 35.

CARBON COUNTY.

Weatherly Borough—Democratic gain, 37. Summit Hill—Republican gain, 75. Mauch Chunk Borough—Republican gain, 64.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Catasauqua—Republican gain, 92.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, October 9.

Somerset county gives a Union majority of 1,600. Hon. W. H. Koontz is elected to Congress by 1,200. J. S.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Lower Wakefield gives Geary 167 majority; Republican gain, 25. Taylor, Republican, for Congress, 184 majority; gain, 4.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, October 9.

Geary's majority in Franklin is 56. The gains in the county are large enough to make our hundred. We will have seven hundred to eight hundred majority. Finny is elected without doubt. S. D. & CO.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, CITY, October 9.

The entire Republican ticket is elected. Oil City gives Geary 117 majority. Venango City gives Geary 11 majority. W. S. J.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Blairsville, Pa.—Saltsburg place gives Geary 43, and Clymer 57; Geary's majority, 80; Covode, 126; Wier, 56; Covode's majority, 79.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Little Beaver—The Union majority is 82 votes, a gain of 33.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Mahonoy city, Democratic gain of 34. Schuylkill Haven, Republican gain 39. St. Clair, Republican gain 70. Port Carbon, Republican gain 20. Minersville, Democratic gain 17. Mount Carbon, Democrat gain 15. Tamaqua, Democrat loss 45. Ashland, Democrat gain 30. Pine Grove, Democratic loss 18. Tamaqua gives Cake, Republican for Congress, 781 majority, a gain of 70. Democratic candidate, 711—Democratic gain. In 21 districts, the Republicans gain 297.

Tamaqua the South ward gives Republican majority for Congress 120 majority; Republican gain, 72.

Pottsville gives Geary 329 majority; Republican gain, 58.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

THE TONE OF THE CANVASS.

The political campaign in our Commonwealth is closed, the strife of tongues and pens has come to an end, for the present, and a decision has been made by the potent suffrages of the people. We may anticipate the result, but, ere it is announced, we take the moment of formal suspense to indulge in a brief retrospect of the canvass.

All things considered, its tone has been marked with more moderation of temper and less asperity of language than some previous election contests. Several features have been presented in this canvass which may be regarded as novel, and each of which was of a nature to produce more than usual excitement. The most prominent, perhaps, of these was the introduction of *Presidential patronage and of the President in person as an agency to bias the local elections.* The effects of this have probably been, in amount, fully equal to the expectations that suggested it, but in a direction *the reverse* of what was intended. Whatever may prove to be the issue of the voting, there has been a decided and laudable demonstration of the popular mind in behalf of free elections. Another exciting agency was the infusion of the military *esprit de corps*, or, in other words, the application to civil matters, of the principles and feelings that were so lately enlisted in the country's cause, in martial achievements. The lately citizen soldier acted the part, entirely consistent and unique, of the soldier citizen, the interests and questions at issue being deemed substantially identical in the former and the latter occasions of his action, viz: the integrity and safety of the Union.

The public journals of the country must be prominent in a political canvass. As in these there is endless variety, so it is impossible to embrace the judgment of their tone in one sentence. The Republican journals have generally pursued a course and indulged a tone of argument, resolute and decided, but dignified. So have the higher class of opposition papers. Those Democratic papers whose sympathies were with the rebels during the war, have, of course, from habit as well as constitutional badness, continued to be rough and ripersih. A half dozen or so—although we do not know of that number—of mushroom papers that sprung up on the patronage interest, have been scurrilous and personally abusive to a degree outvying the second class journals of the regular breed Copperhead species. But with the inconsiderable and transient exceptions referred to, the tone of the public journals has been honorable, fair and moderate—at once influencing and reflecting the like in the public mind.

The decision being made, we have but to recognize it, after our hereditary manner, as the voice of the people. Whether a record or not with our individual wishes, it must be recognized as an end of the contest in its present form. We have severally done what we thought best in this business, and now, "with malice toward none and with charity toward all," we may amicably mingle in the pursuits and society of life, fellow citizens in the great Republic, and friends.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

It is scarcely to be expected that the state of things which has been existing in Mexico for some time past, will be much longer continued, or that the present pointno-point policy of the United States is to be supported as the permanent one. There certainly must come a time when the scandal and usurpation in Mexico must elicit something more than protests, if we would preserve our character. That we can avoid—whatever turn affairs take there—taking a part in them, is not at all likely. Weak and chaotic Mexico must derive help and strength to find and pursue the right path—to preserve her Republican form of Government, and if we do not who will give it to her? We have seen enough of what foreign countries would do with and for her—and we should make up our mind either to see our neighbor picked and worried by every foreign hawk in the world, or protect her ourselves. Any effort she is disposed to make in her own behalf should receive our direct and steady encouragement. At this time, burdened with a debt as we are, perhaps it would not be wise to undertake any great monied obligations. Really, what Mexico most needs is brains, and stability in the management of her affairs. With these she has the elements to develop whereby almost any debt could be paid. Any investment on her account that did not contemplate the development of Mexico—the introduction of an entirely new order of things, whereof enterprise and progress would be the leading idea—would be a losing one. She has been a country of frequent changes—but every change has been for the worse, and she has gone the downward grade of deterioration until the bottom of the hill has been nearly reached. The real want of Mexico can be expressed in no way so well as that she needs a strong infusion of Americanism—not to say Yankeeism. And this she could have without cost to us or dishonor to any one. It might come by direct interposition in answer to her invitation, whereby she would have the support she needs in the early struggle for a stable Government. If such a Government should ask for emigrants from the United States, it would obtain them—and with a Government that was really stable, and with enterprise and progress actually introduced and fairly at work, no country would be in a better condition or better able to support itself than Mexico.

As we said at the outset, the present state of things concerning Mexico and our own relations towards her cannot much longer continue. There are reasons for supposing that she will before long make an effort to emancipate herself from foreign usurpation and stretch forth her hand for support. Should she do so in good earnest and with reasonable grounds for hope, it will be the duty of this country to render her the succor she needs. That this will soon become a practical question, is not at all improbable.

THE COTTON CROP.—All estimates of this year's production of the South's invaluable staple are based on imperfect calculations, and are therefore unreliable. In the first place no systematic effort has been made to discover the general amount of yield; and, in the second, the planters, almost universally, are holding back the extent of its produce, that a prosperous season has given them, in the hope of obtaining a reduction of taxation. Probably there has seldom been more and better cotton waiting for a market.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.—It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that a journal exists which not only defends the vigorous coarseness, but even the "good taste" of ANDREW JOHNSON'S speeches; and this journal, sad to say, is now the only degenerate, once fastidious, *National Intelligencer*. One of these days we shall find it publishing a two column eulogium on the Presidential capacity for disposing of convivial beverages.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES has issued an order resigning civil authority, or rather withdrawing that of the military, in the State of South Carolina. After doing this the General will be able to come North. Unfortunately for the freedmen, they will have to stay where they are. Heaven protect them!

ANDREW JOHNSON admitted in a public speech that he refused to vote for a Congressional appropriation to aid the starving Irish in 1847. There were then and are now, millions of Irishmen and their descendants in this country, and yet they nearly all support this accidental President.

THERE is a spasm of virtuous indignation against gambling and policy shops agitating New York just now. They have such fits periodically there, but in the reaction they always grow worse than before. It is the old story of casting out devils.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.—Says a New York dispatch: President Johnson lately requested several prominent editors of the country to meet him at Washington to discuss the condition of the country, and the failure of "my policy," and perhaps to devise a new one on the *Herald's* basis. Nixon, of the *New Orleans Crescent*, and one or two others have made their appearance here, but finding that a certain editor of this city, who lately recommended the President to abandon his unwise and ill considered opposition to Congress, and declined the invitation, they have concluded to go no further, and deny the story of their invitation to Washington.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT BRITISH PHILOSOPHY. A Review with criticisms, including some comments on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir William Hamilton. By David Masson. pp. 455. 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1866.

As the title indicates much of the character and drift of this work, we have only to assure the reader, after examination, that the author has well and faithfully maintained the promise of the title in the performance itself. The subject is one which does not secure attention and interest from general readers, although there is no subject that is more engrossing to those who make it a special study. Its connection with theology and, of course, ultimately with practical ideas of religion, although not obvious, is nevertheless real and influential. By this, it commends itself to the study of those who are teachers of religion, and especially as it has, in the hands of some of its distinguished masters, been supposed to furnish, at least negatively, ideas that are antagonistic to the central and essential conceptions of all religion, natural and revealed. In this small volume may be found, although of course in less satisfactory form than in their own extensive treatises, a view of the speculations of Sir William Hamilton, J. S. Mill, M. Carlyle, Professor Mansel, Dr. McCash, Herbert Spencer and others, with references also to the works and speculations of some of the Continental writers.

The book is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

BATTLE PIECES AND ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By Herman Melville; pp. 272, 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 1866.

This volume of poems is neatly issued by the publishers. The author's part was more difficult. Portions are done well, and some parts, viewed from a poetical stand point, must be pronounced indifferent. The prose supplement at the end of the volume, from a political standpoint, appears partly good and partly doubtful; that is, good sentiments, doubtfully applied.

THE DIVINE LIFE, in the Light of Divine Ideas. By James Baldwin Brown, B. A., Author of "The Divine Life in Man," "The Studies of Exodus and Pilgrimage, pp. 427, 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1866.

The author is an English clergyman of the Independent Church. A great deal of good sense and practical counsel on the subject of home, and education *for* it and *in* it, are condensed in this small volume. It treats in a most agreeable style of the different periods of life, from that of the young contemplating the formation of a home, to old age gradually and pleasantly preparing to resign it, embracing, of course, the relations and duties of the family—parents, children, servants—employments, education and amusements. On the latter subject, which is an important one, the sentiments expressed by the author are peculiarly judicious and happy, although in one or two things they may be less restricted than those which generally prevail in this country.

With the recreation of athletic sports, the author's remarks—a comment we may call it—are worthy of consideration by our base-ball players. It is as true of them as of the English cricket players, that there is a tendency to excess and intensity, that is positively injurious.

"We are spending on our play an amount of energy and endurance which we can afford only for our tasks. Unless the evil have passed under the sway of competition, and our most splendid young athletes will carry crippled and exhausted bodies into the arena of life as a result. Even cricket, our grand old English game, has been made to do much injury in that measure it has ceased to be a play. When men have to pad themselves in the most unseemly and awkward guise before they handle the bat, and stand up to their wickets at the risk of a ball-shock which may even cripple them for life, the sport passes out of the region. It becomes a battle—a fair one, if you will—which can only be waged with the keenest interest; but is really a *business*, and it passes into the hands of the men who can make it the study of their lives. There may be the highest skill, but there is little fun in playing a ball flung with the force of a catapult, with the full development of a broken ankle if you miss it. The excitement is too high and grave for pleasure, and the *refreshment of the game* is becoming a thing of the past."

This may be taken as a fair sample of the author's style, clear, flowing, and, of course, pleasant to read. The book is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

BOUND TO THE WHEEL, a novel, by John Sanders. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

It is a continuation of the serial edition, in paper cover, uniform octavo size. For this class of books, we depend on the established reputation of the publishers, as we cannot find time to read them.

It is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS, a narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. Moens. With a map and illustrations. pp. 359, 13 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1866.

New scenes and a new subject may be said to present themselves in this volume. We have at times been familiar with stories of captivity among the Algerines and the Bedouin Arabs, but here is one that introduces us to Brigand or robber life in Italy. It is a book replete with interest, which from the nature of its as a narrative and diary, must be personally read, to be enjoyed. The unfortunate captives, whose story and observations are recorded in this book were Mr. Moens' and Mr. Ansley, English clergyman, and Mrs. Moens' the wife of the former. They were held for a considerable time and were released only on payment of a ransom of over ten thousand dollars each, by the two gentlemen.

The volume may be had at H. Miner's, Fifth street.

MINER'S PITTSBURGH ALMANAC for 1867; calculated by Sanford C. Hill.

Besides the usual contents of an Almanac, here is a large amount of excellent reading—much better than is generally found in this connection. For sale by H. Miner, the publisher, Fifth street.

HUNT'S PITTSBURGH ALMANAC, for 1867; calculated by Philonius Hunt, A. M.

The same remark applies to this as to Miner's. For sale by J. P. Hunt, Fifth street.

School of Design.

We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this issue, stating that the regular Lectures on Anatomy and Botany, of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women in connection with the Academy of Science and Art, the Winter should do so at once not to lose any lectures from such men as Drs. King, Coffee and Reiter, who are the lecturers.

We desire to call attention to this valuable institution, affording as it does, opportunities for an industrial and artistically liberal education for women, that to the same extent either for thoroughness or scope cannot be obtained in any other place West of the mountains, Hitherto art has been at a very low ebb in the Western States. From the returns of expenditure in this direction East, we see that the love of works of art is obtaining rapid growth.

Every city that aims at standing among the cultivated, will encourage every thing that tends towards a higher and fuller development of the human mind. Nowhere cities are ranking so high in some branches of industry, from which the most abundant wealth is obtained, but they have not yet begun to spend wealth to help the other branches that are less capable of money production, but will amply compensate in adorning taste, and appealing through the love of the beautiful to many of the finer sentiments.

We have scarcely touched on the practical nature of art as embodied in this Institution; yet it takes a high ground for the cultivation of the beautiful, either for enjoyment, or the useful to which it will be brought by the latter.

Its chief merit is the industrial education it offers to women, working on the not to be denied truth that while it is a question of bread, if not all, women to have at their command some means of earning a living, yet both by circumstances and endowments they are debarred from paths that would yield them better means of living, dignity and happiness. Much has been already accomplished; the ground is broken up. Now we look forward with hope that citizens who have the means will contribute toward making this an endowed institution, with facilities for its growth into an academy of fine art for the public.

Visitors will be amply rewarded by visiting the school in its present condition.

An Infamous Act by the Texas Legislature.

But a few weeks since the Legislature of Texas passed, through both Houses, a bill providing for the removal of the Federal dead to a Potter's Field. The cause assigned for this act, incurred on the bill and placed on record, and on the statute books of the State, was that the "vile dust of the Yankees might not be permitted to contaminate the dust of brave Confederate soldiers of the State." This bill was pushed through both Houses in the short space of two hours, and after short and bitter speeches in favor of the resolution.

A BOLD and daring robbery was committed on the Cincinnati and Mississippi train at Seymour, on Saturday evening. Two robbers with masks on, entered the car containing the Adams' Express Company safes, forced the messenger to give them the key, and one of them opened it and took about fifteen thousand dollars in greenbacks. They then threw out another safe containing twenty thousand dollars in gold, partially stopped the train, and made their escape. The gold was recovered, but the robbers, with the currency, are still at large.

THE piano-violin, which is to be exhibited next year at Paris, is in shape like an ordinary piano-forte, with an extra box. The player performs as usual, and no sooner does his fingers touch the keys than the violin is heard in unison with the piano-forte. Inside the box is a violin, and four large bows run across the strings and are worked by the same motion. The bows move up and down perpendicularly, each in its turn, and sound each note, which is made by the touch of the piano-forte. It is said to be an American invention.

THE Convention of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin, has appointed a committee "to consider the relation of secret societies to churches fellowship, to report at the next annual meeting," with special instructions "to inquire particularly concerning the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows." The Convention has imposed a mighty task upon the committee, as will be better comprehended when the result of its "inquiries" is made public.

THE lands and appurtenances on Rock Island, Illinois, held by civilians, have been taken possession of by the Government. A commission, appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Generals Schofield and Barnes, of the regular army, and Judge Church, of Rock Island, Illinois, are in town, and will attend the investigation of claims which may be presented against the Government. The claims are estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S MISSION.—A New Orleans dispatch to the *Tribune* says: It is stated that Gen. Beauregard is in Europe seeking foreign assistance to support the movements contemplated against the Government by the secret Rebel societies in the South which are supposed to be the league with the Knights of the Golden Circle in the North and West.

MRS. RICHARDS, postmistress at Benton, Wis., the widow of an enrolling officer who was killed while in the discharge of his duty, has been removed to make room for one of Postmaster-General Randall's appointees, a Copperhead deserter. The Post Office was given to Mrs. Richards to assist her in supporting her fatherless children.

THE RICHINGS OPERA COMPANY.

Donizetti's delightful comic opera of "Don Pasquale" was given at the Opera House last evening, and, the audience not being of that class which goes to the polls late in the afternoon—half of it at least, indeed, being of the fascinating class which an imperfect development of civilization prevents from voting at all—the audience was large in numbers, brilliant in costume and far above the average in intelligence and appreciative faculty.

The opera itself was remarkably well performed. Miss Caroline Richings was arch and coquettish as could be desired in *Norina*, and sang the light, sparkling music of the part to perfection. Her voice is heard to best advantage in florid passages, where words are of little or no consequence. Untrammelled by the harsh syllables of a language, which in speaking or writing is so forcible, she warbles freely and with melodious volume.

It is only in recitative and descriptive ballad we can find fault with her. In them distinct enunciation is absolutely necessary for understanding and enjoyment. Any one who has listened to Louise Pyne will admit the value of what we say. She gives such clear utterance to the text as to enable those who, for the first time see an opera in which she appears, to follow and comprehend the working of the plot. Miss Richings fails to do this. Possessing as she does so much artistic merit and so large a share of personal attraction, it is a pity this one drawback should exist.

The distribution of characters in "Don Pasquale" was unusually strong, though it would have been even more effective if Mr. Peakes had been the *Don* instead of Mr. Seguin. This latter gentleman, as we have said before, is an accomplished and versatile actor; he has a useful and agreeable baritone, but there is not enough of it for anything but minor buffo parts. In concerted music it is completely drowned, while the sonorous basso of Mr. Peakes lends to those portions of the entertainment a special power and value.

Mr. S. C. Campbell gave far more than ordinary importance to the part of *Dr. Malatesta*, while Mr. William Castle's *Nemorino*, though not so fresh as it might have been, was sustained with mingled vigor and melodious sweetness. The orchestra and chorus found their accustomed friend in Donizetti. He was always kind to these important operatic adjuncts.

To-night we are promised a repetition of "Fra Diavolo" for Mr. Castle's benefit. To-morrow or Friday we shall have "La Sonambula," with Miss Richings as *Amina*, Mr. Castle as *Elvino*. Mr. Campbell as the *Count*, and Miss Arnold, a very charming lady and cultivated vocalist, in the comparatively subordinate part of *Lisa*.

The Alleged Westmoreland Fraud.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

MR. EDITOR: I hereby swears Wilson, McElroy & Co. never, directly or indirectly, offered him money, or exhibited a letter stating that one thousand dollars were deposited for his use. This dodge won't save the Covode Colonizers. There is no such firm as Wilson, McElroy & Co., but the successors to that firm are McElroy, Dickson & Co. Will any member of that firm swear that money was not left by John Covode or his agent for the purpose named?

R.

No 54 WOOD STREET, }
PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1866 }

JAMES P. BARR: Neither Hon. John Covode, nor any agent of his, ever left any money in pawn us for election purposes, nor did he ever direct us to pay any money for that purpose.

Respectfully, MCELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods.

Setting "Druid" Right.

We believe we must have made a mistake in attributing the crimes of embezzlement and appropriation of another person's wife to the former occasion occupied by the editor of the New York *World*, and *Daily News*. It seems that "Druid" was not C. C. Flint, but had different initials. We hasten to make reparation by publishing the subjoined card which he sends to the London journal:

Editors of the Washington Star:

GENTLEMEN—Please do me the justice to state that "Druid's letters" from Baltimore to the New York *World*, and the "letters from Druid in the New York *News*, were written by the undersigned; that I have never been either on Portsmouth or Norfolk in my life, and that I have resided in Washington ever since June, 1865. Respectfully yours,

HENRY M. FLINT.

Washington, October 6, 1866.

Mr. Greeley's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Greeley's second volume is out. A review of it remarks: "Mr. Greeley, who is just to all generals, loyal or rebel, and who has little enthusiasm in his judgment, thinks that "a great military genius, such as appears once in two or three centuries, might have achieved them at a smaller cost," and scarcely ranks Grant with Frederick, of Marlborough, or Napoleon. Relative questions of genius are always debatable. Schoolboys still discuss Cæsar and Bonaparte, and all we care to know of Grant, is the judgment that Mr. Greeley gives, that he had the merit 'of resolutely undertaking a very difficult and formidable task, and executing it to the best of his ability—at all events, doing it.' Can we say more of the greatest of men."

Cheap Living.

In a letter to the New York *Independent*, Dr. Patton says: A man of benevolence and wealth in Glasgow has opened a large number of establishments where meals, simple but sufficient, are provided at a very small cost—breakfast for seven cents, and dinner for—well, wait till I tell you. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," which I found to be literally true in the second; for I entered determined to make actual trial of the extraordinary bill of fare prepared for the workingman, paid my money at the usual plain dinner, and sat down to a little table with a rough, coarse-looking boy just from some factory or shop, was thinking to myself that I never instantly laid before me consisted of three courses. Course first—a bowl of pea-soup, well boiled, which I ate with good relish, being fortunately fond of the dish. Course second—cutting beef and three potatoes. Part of the beef was tender and not too salt, and the potatoes just as they should on. Course third—plum pudding, savory and not too rich, and full in fasties, without being heavy. There was an ample meal for a hungry man, and it cost just nine cents. So much for purchasing and cooking food in large quantities. The proprietor of lodgings, who has to look for return him the ordinary interest on his money.

Singular Death and Resurrection.

The following remarkable case is from the Albany *Knickerbocker*, of Wednesday:

Night before last, a child of William Wells, residing in the town of Coeymans, a few miles distance from the city, died rather suddenly, as the family supposed, from an attack of diarrhœa. To all appearances the child was dead, and it was accordingly prepared for the grave and actually laid in the coffin. The coffin containing the body was placed in the front room, after having been thus arranged, and the family retired. The funeral was to take place yesterday. During the night, however, Mr. Wells heard a noise in the front room, and supposed it was the cat or dog that had got in there. He went in to drive it out, when to his surprise he found the body of the child turned in the coffin. He raised it up, and the little thing opened its eyes, looked up, and immediately cried. Life, animated life, was there. The father's heart leaped for joy. The mother was awakened her child to her bosom. The physician was sent for, and the whole neighborhood were soon aroused. Nourishment was administered, and the child yesterday was doing well.

EUROPE ARMING.—The Florence correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "All Europe is engaged in repairing and putting in order its arms. One would think that these States were preparing for one of the most gigantic conflicts that ever afflicted humanity. The sudden success of Prussia is to be thanked, or blamed, for these extraordinary expenditures. France is mortified, and England is frightened, by what has just been witnessed, and the time will be waited for with impatience by the first when its position may be vindicated, and with dread by the other, for the time must come when it will be for a third war. The cabinet look for ward a few years without seeing new conflicts arising between nations jealous of each other, or ambitions of a more dominant position in this rivalry of states. The population of the world is rapidly increasing with the enlarged means for sustaining human life. Can it be that Providence allows the wars which we have witnessed, and the greater ones with which we are threatened, to save the world from some, if possible, more terrible calamity, or is it the scourge with which perverse nations are ever to be chastised."

THE *Morning Star* (London) thus sums up the case of the author of "My Policy" vs. The American People:

"Mr. Johnson is simply one of those men whose notion of government is coarse abuse of others, and still coarser adulation of self. Each appetite excites the other, and the result is an intoxication of intemperate and egotistical self will. The American nation endures these little exhibitions with patience, knowing that even a President bereft of judgment and lost to all sense of his official dignity and responsibility cannot permanently stultify them. But it is necessary that the English people should understand that the present situation is an interregnum, not a reaction—a delay, and not a dead lock; and that the Johnson policy and Johnson Presidential intemperance notwithstanding—government by Hillingdon is not yet, and never will be, established in the great American Republic."

PRESBYTERIANS SOUTH.—The *Methodist* says: While a number of Old School Presbyterians in Kentucky and Missouri intend to leave the Church because the General Assemblies of the last six years have passed emphatic resolutions on the questions of loyalty and piety, some progress is made by the Church in extending her territories in the late Confederate States. A congregation in Texas has voted to leave the Southern Presbyterian Church and reconnect themselves with the General Assembly of the United States. The missionaries among the freedmen have also succeeded in organizing several churches, although a Presbyterian minister in Texas expresses a fear that the failure of the Old School Presbyterian Church to send preachers among the colored population will cause the colored Presbyterians to unite with the Methodists, who have organized from ten to twelve churches within fifty miles of Austin City.

GARIBALDI has issued a circular, declaring that in undertaking his expeditions for the liberation of Italy he has incurred heavy debts, and that though the persons to whom he is indebted do not ask him to pay, the present non-payment would be ruinous in some cases. He therefore appeals to the public to pay off the amount. Considering that it is only £4,200, and that the greater part of this sum was incurred in obtaining the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Victor Emanuel, it seems rather disgraceful that the Italian Government has not settled the matter. Garibaldi has lately returned two very fine horses which Victor Emanuel had sent him before the late war.

WHAT CAME OF A PRINTER'S ERROR.—A paper in Germany called the *Orient* says he has been confiscated on a charge of printing a paragraph which was "offensive to Count Bismarck in regard to his official position." The paragraph occurred in a very innocent article which the *Zeitung* copied from the *Colognia Gazette*. Unfortunately the word "Trut pollick" (policy of peace) was misprinted "Frut pollick" (policy of fraud), and, although the mistake was obvious, the magistrates decided that the charge against the newspaper was proved.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Unwritten Alliance—Russian Feeling Toward England and France.

[Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

ST. PETERSBURH, Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

The Russian Press has lashed itself up into believing that the solution of the Eastern question is near at hand, and I should wish in the present letter to convey to you an impression of the opinions current at St. Petersburgh and Moscow as to the manner in which Russia should meet the crisis. The American visit has occurred very opportunely to enable the Russians to vent all their long pent-up feelings against England and France, for the humiliation which they inflicted in the Crimea. The journals, both here and at Moscow, have taken to writing in the most joyous and triumphant strain since Mr. Fox has offered them a only alliance (specially stipulating that it is not to be engrossed on parchment), and particularly since the Ambassador of the Congress presented a deputation of peasants with a star spangled banner, which the worthy "mouzik," who acted as spokesman, suggested might one day be carried into a common battle-field. But, however much we may doubt the possibility of ever seeing the ex serf fighting under the same colors against common enemies, it is certainly instructive to watch the progress of feeling in Russia in connection with the Eastern question. The Moscow *Gazette* has taken the lead in declaring emphatically, as reported in one of my last letters, that there is no possible alliance for Russia except with the United States of America. Its adversary, the *Golos*, follows suit to-day in a leading article, of which I feel bound to convey the substance. The treaties of Vienna and the work of Metternich, says that journal, are destroyed since the Emperor Napoleon made the celebrated declaration at Auxerre. The Emperor of the French is anxious to play the part of a Metternich, and to reform the map of Europe—a desire which neither England nor Russia is willing to promote. Nor does the treaty of Prague settle the question by which Europe is still likely to be disturbed. Old alliances being either entirely dissolved or only outwardly observed, the nations of Europe are endeavoring to form new groups. France wishes to form a confederation of Latin races. Prussia replaces the Germanic Confederation by a "Prussian Germany," the idea of Scandinavian union is daily gaining ground in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; Austria, not yet collected after her defeat, is wavering in the choice of allies; even in Turkey, excluding the *Golos*, the union of Mussulman races under the sovereignty of the Sultan is contemplated, and the propaganda of Turkey is already at work, not only in Asia, but in European Russia as well, from the shores of the Black Sea to the banks of the Volga and the Kama. England alone, thanks to her insular position, cares little for Continental alliances, and prefers what she calls a "protectorate"—i. e., a more or less onerous subjection of Continental countries to her power. Latterly, however, this policy has not been found very advantageously, and, consequently, England has already voluntarily abandoned the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, while her protectorate over Hanover terminates with the annexation of that kingdom to Prussia. "In time," says the *Golos*, "she will have to give up Gibraltar. All this is opposed by the Journal in question to damage the influence of Great Britain on the Continent, although the loss of that influence appears to trouble her statesmen but little. The motive power of England is cupidity for material interests." The dynastic ties of England now are now lost almost all political importance and, therefore, since the days of Lord Palmerston, Continental affairs are left to take their natural course, leaving all the attention of British statesmen concentrated toward the East—the never failing source of riches to Great Britain. But this is where she comes into collision with France and Russia. With France, however, the *Golos* thinks England may soon be forced to draw the sword in her part of the spoil of the "sick man;" but no compromise is possible with Russia. It must be either Russia or England; there is no room for both on the Euxine, on the Sea of Marmora or on any other side of the East. The English factory may still exist side by side with its French competitor, but the appearance of British boat upon the Black Sea packet of the Levant must be the ejection of all Russian productions.

Now comes the home question. On whom, asks the *Golos*, can Russia rely when the Eastern question is ripe for crop up for settlement? Where are her allies? Where her friends? Is it Bismarck who will send his soldiers with their needle-guns and his Krupp artillery? The attitude which Prussia took during the Crimean war is supposed to be a sufficient answer to this inquiry. Austria will certainly not give up her chance of being indemnified at the cost of Russia on the Danube for her losses in Germany. The rest of the countries of Europe are out of the question, being either inimical or powerless. Is it the United States of America? Is it the two nations can do most good to each other? As here are assembled the representatives of nations at the outermost confines of the empire, it is here most proper to say, let us form a holy alliance, not, as I repeat, as a threat to Europe, but for the benefit of the human race!" The reporters for the New York papers present in Russia to whom this speech was met by thundering applause. The *Golos* proceeded to comment upon it in the following strain. While Europe is being trodden under foot, when the very name of the Czar's alliance recalls to the different memories, Russia is only rely on the nations of America united with a nation, "especially since to alliance there is happily no disadvantage on the respective countries." Naturally the basis of such an international compact is the hatred which both people bear to Prussia and to the United States of America. As in the case of the United Kingdom, so in that of Russia, Europe wished to see dismembered and wished to drive Russia into Asia. That object was impossible, and it is unattainable. It will be frustrated in the future by the alliance which it has brought about between Russia and the United States. The Imperial Press may laugh jubilantly, says the *Golos*, but it is impossible to deny that the war has made apparent that a new great Power is rising in Europe. With the assistance of Russia the United States will become a power of the first order; all she will have to do is to transport a few army corps to Europe, which will give her great influence in the progress of events. Should a war break out between America and Europe, Russia need never fear a naval war. Twice years ago the Americans made their appearance in the Baltic with their fleet, which could be in a few days transported across the Atlantic Ocean. Should a war break out between Europe and America, Russia could, in a few days, send a fleet consisting of ironclads from Cronstadt to Washington within a few hours. Russia and the United States are almost exclusively with Great Britain, but in not having found out that they have been exploited by her. Russia and America are anxious to establish direct commercial relations with other nations in Europe, and would be willing to offer to them the same facilities which they offer to each other. On such a basis will no doubt rest the Government of the United States, and the Government of Russia will be ready to meet it in the most liberal manner. The *Golos* affirms that numerous of the interests of the United States in Europe are identical with those of Russia, and in the Greek Archipelago already Russia and America have a common interest. The *Golos* affirms that numerous of the interests of the United States in Europe are identical with those of Russia, and in the Greek Archipelago already Russia and America have a common interest. The *Golos* affirms that numerous of the interests of the United States in Europe are identical with those of Russia, and in the Greek Archipelago already Russia and America have a common interest. The *Golos* concludes this interesting article, "already Island, our own interests make us wish that the Russian Empire should be established on the line of the United States. Having a friendly Power on the Pacific, the American fleet will prevent the navies of the West from forcing their way into the Black Sea, while our Baltic fleet will suffice to defend the American interests in the north of Europe. It is, therefore, easily to be understood why our fleets will be ready to meet each other in the event of the settlement of the Eastern question, and why the Russian and the European Powers which are inimical to us."

Gossip of the Paris Exhibition.

A correspondent writes that the amount of expense which visitors to the Paris Exhibition will be put to is something astounding to contemplate. There are to be no less than seventy five kilometres of avenues, alleys, paths, garden-walks and squares. Little omnibus chairs, starting from a given point, will permeate the building at a low rate.

One kiosk will be wholly devoted to chocolate. In the centre will be the cacao tree. A person thoroughly understanding the subject will explain the process of gathering the bean, of drying it, and of preparing it. Another will enlighten the ignorant as to how it is crushed, pounded, and mixed with the sugar and flavoring condiments employed to convert it into the agreeable edible for the manufacture of which Paris is so justly famed. The process of converting the paste into bon-bons and tablets will be done by machines in constant work; and, finally, the visitor will be enabled to appreciate the merit of the system employed by imbibing a cup of the tale, which will be handed to him by young women.

Brazil, who gave one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of editing and selling the catalogue of the exhibition, proposes to make it a work of the highest value. The cacao book for a few years without seeing new conflicts arising between nations jealous of each other, or ambitions of a more dominant position in this rivalry of states. The population of the world is rapidly increasing with the enlarged means for sustaining human life. Can it be that Providence allows the wars which we have witnessed, and the greater ones with which we are threatened, to save the world from some, if possible, more terrible calamity, or is it the scourge with which perverse nations are ever to be chastised."

Oil Refineries Burned.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday says: No less than three refineries took fire yesterday, but only one was destroyed. A refinery owned by Henry Hinkley, on the Pithole plank road, about one quarter mile from the toll gate, took fire but the flames were extinguished, and only about $50 damages—insured. The refinery of Hyde & Egbert, on Oil run, took fire from a spark from the smoke stack. Fifteen barrels of oil and two tanks were destroyed. Loss $600—insured $500. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, while the casing of well No. 5, on the Skinner Farm was being pulled, the well commenced flowing, and the oil, being thrown from the engine house took fire. In a few moments the whole derrick was in flames. Within fifteen minutes from the time the fire broke out the entire

Daily Commercial

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

...London Hospital in a ...the throat into ...has passed her time ...thriving from a ...and relieves. As ...are devoted great that ...of cattle, at her pro... But she offered her ...hundred thousand of cattle ...ensuing year, so that ...cattle, and now the ...Whatever force is ...there are those who ...the dreaded ...This ...an insult to ...

...started Europe, ...scene of war. ...suppressed wrath, ...made [illegible] ...the glory; ...cattle; ...the aristocracy ...fame! ...their late conquests; ...the widows, orphans, ...nation's sake! ...thumbnail wrong? ...stood in ...a social sore?

...the din of battle, ...we won; ...during and long glorious ...Women done ...human suffering, ...fought; ...crowned with ...trumpet, ...wrought.

...blazing victims ...the spiral walls, ...of terrors girded, ...so meant appals! ...upward in spirit, ...rampant there, ...stopped maiden, ...pacing fair.

...mercy, ...steadfast, meek and calm, ...each of anguish ...city a priceless balm.

...grace ...heritage, ...with love that loathsome place.

...for all time, ...battle, ...the purring pangs of life, ...ceaseless toil, ...endless strife. ...all disquieting ...doubt and will,

...darling, ...roar, ...like a volleying ...passion's purr, ...and cold of malice, ...a common foe ...devil chiselled we drove with, ...for slave.

...that I resist it— ...I, I weaponless, ...the tyrant, ...its aspect coarse, ...subdued as shown, ...that I shall speak wrong: ...a fateful song!

TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

...ake at Paris—Charivari on ...the Question of Spontaneation—French invention—e Sunpowder.

...s, Tuesday, September 19, 1866. ...ed with the unparalleled artificial ...s has held it in honor to add ...to that of curmudgeon! A gen...ful and palpable earthquake! ...countries take to shaking like ...be something seriously wrong ...the earth, and one is entitled ...opinion of the miserable crust ...the fused central mass takes ...in that way, who knows but ...days we may all break through ...e Gehenna?

...VART ON THE CABLE. ...d his admirer predictions about ...le have had the honor of a no... ...The comic journal represents ...nomer seated astride the cable ...of the ocean, holding on with ...sawing away at the offending ...ther, while a multiplicity of the ...e deep are making big eyes of ...him. But something more ...is to be served out to the ...oner. A long piece of the ca... ...has long on the bottom ...is been procured and is to be ...next meeting of the Academy ...der to confound the doubter ...to an acknowledgment of his ...

...n of authority learn to be non... ...e march of science?

...NTIFIC MATTERS. ...e of the workers of the Acade... ...has been till lately one of the ...combatants of M. Pasteur, the ...the doctrine of the spontaneous ...imals. But M. Donne, like the ...has been converted by an ex... ...he formerly used as an argu... ...e doctrine which he now de... ...like Liebig, he finds that the ...uent] wrong, and that, rightly ...ves usually the contrary of ...id it to prove. But Liebig's ex... ...turned upon the inside of as... ...cets taken into the stomach, ...importance compared to that ...us generation of animals. ...is imperfect as well as per... ...with an egg. Like the egg of ...nubus, which served as the ...n the discovery of the New ...t is an egg that serves as the ...for the nourishment of a new ...erfect. The comparison is not ...little indulgence will pass. It ...e to relate the old and imper... ...The new egg is thus performed: ...as been well proven that in ...air of all germs of living be... ...e pass it through a layer of ...the most minute bodies are ...tion. Starting from this point ...de thus: He weighs the eggs ...ing to experiment, wipes them ...it hole in each. He then cov... ...hich layer of cotton which has ...Fahrenheit, and then places ...ses receiver. At the end of a ...the generation of the eggs ...nly advanced, they will be ...with microscopic vegetations. ...wet with a little water, which ...ed to order to kill any germ it ...y will be found at the end of ...s to be peopled with milliards ...The germ of these living ...me from the air, became all ...d by the cotton. They are ...within the egg by the un... ...ns we call life. ...ment of M. Donne, and from ...ndeed ask "some may produce ...e beings in organized matter ...elf and protected from all for...

...estrine will not be accepted by ...cause its acceptance for the mo... ...the triumph of materialism. ...The world is full of people ...there may be dangerous truths ...sardly to look truth in the ...then discovered that the earth ...accused of materialism and ...trine of the spontaneous gen... ...ion of. If he be true, is he not ...truth, and his time it was in... ...ntroversy ...ang important hygienic facts. ...OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

...re glorifying themselves on ...last, after twenty-five years' ...ethod for giving an alarm on ...hen one is being murdered, ...d to death. But you would ...ess what the invention was, ...t seem it you certainly would ...ewspaper which told you the ...first the invention consisted ...inserted into the partition be...partments, which in case of ...re to break with your elbow, ...n you were to thrust your ...t easily as the Davenport ...o through the hole of their ... Then, as you will see, if ...be any one in the next com... ...would be known in at least ...regular was going on; but this ...ut it would do, for there was ...ng the fact to the conductor, ...nt was taken of the raking ...h get from the broken glass. ...improved upon, and the un... ...an adopted and put in prac... ...—the Western. Instead ...o panes of glass in the par... ...or glass, in the same aper... ...enough apart to suspend a ring ...ich ring, when pushed upon, ...ould sometimes without dear... ...or. The glass, as in the first ...is broken by the fist or cane, ...ame comfortability of having the ...A notice is stuck below the ...personos think if the train be ...necessary motive the offend... ...After twenty-five years of ...s and outrages in France, fall... ...the best thing that could be ...this poor resource is only ...ho of first-class passengers. If ...that second and third class ...of the intelligence required ...complicated a machine, and ...there was no serious guaran... ...repressible French character ...would be broken, the ring ...n stopped for every collo pasta, ...a mind not favored with or... ...ks, every message forgotten, ...oke from the furniture, every ...

...the joke is that in the paper ...his extraordinary invention, ...ying to prove the inferiority ...ng upon exhibition, could ...e damning, nothing more con... ...merit of the work, than to ...he visitor could readily find the ...on by the groups of Americans ...surrounded it in admiration."

...new gunpowder. ...Dr. Park has an inexplosi... ...is certainly going to make a ...department of war material. ...ented by Mr. Neumeyer, of ...ot explode in the open air ...it burns up slowly like so ...it explodes with more explosi... ...ng other powder, in a closed ...ter than ordinary powder, and ...ired anywhere, even on board ...is are now being made here ...and it all that is said of it be ...ill be obliged to have it.

REMINGTON GUN.

...he Remington gun has just ...ave about the filling of a con... ...mand guns to that Govern... ...al of this gun I find has been ...ch Government; and as it is ...way to the Chassepot gun, ...ty that it will yet be adopted ...times. MALAKOFF.

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...the Sisters of Mercy,

...all diseases requiring medicial or ...ion of patients admitted, irre... ...olor. Clergymen of all denomi... ...visit patients of their own creed. ...are admitted free of charge. ...ary of the attending physicians or ...ter spiritual assistance. ...ses may have full charge of the ...

...combined with the personal at... ...under this institution superior ...those afflicted with disease. One ...ty in daily attendance. ...ntains of daily circulation. ...D. 150 Grant street, October ...

...ER, M. D., 142 Second field st., ...

...ld, M. D., 152 Third street, ...Liberty. ...D., 197 Ross street, Jan... ...Mayor. ...Corner Sixth and Grant ...daily attendance. oct5

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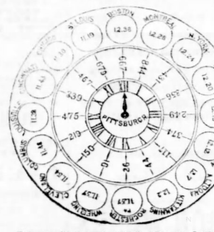

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Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan her first appearance in America.
M'lle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Professor S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Piano Forte.
Cards of Admission, One Dollar.
Seats secured without extra charge, at CHAS. C. MELLOR'S, Music Store, 81 WOOD STREET, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.
The Grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, New York. Agent in the city—Chas. C. Mellor. oct5-r

INSURANCE.

ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....38,000
NO. 16 WALL STREET,
Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure
All Kinds of Property,
Against Fire at the lowest current rates.
JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary. | ROBT. D. HART, President.
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JOS. SNOWDEN, & CO., Agents, No. 124 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
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Office, No. 99 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risk. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in this community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
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DEALER IN
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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
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Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
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PATENT
DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER
MERRICK & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the
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J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Green Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Boots & Edgar's and Jersey City syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate, Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c., &c.
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DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, who are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skillfully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them other proper treatment; thus preserving them for future uses and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skillfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of Dr. Elliott's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered to those who may desire them.
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se10-1y

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BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET,
oct5-ly Between Wood and Smithfield.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool
The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
NATIONAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

ENGLAND,	VIRGINIA,	QUEEN,
SCOTLAND,	HELVETIA,	ERIN,
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Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in currency. To New York, Cabin and steerage at low rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or to THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent, 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
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P. O. Address, Box 134.
jy11

SUGAR.
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 bbls choice Cuba 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Central
PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
OF CALIFORNIA,
Interest at the Rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.
Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.
Amount of Issue, $7,336 000
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
The Bonds have 30 Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route, adopted and aided by the United States Government.
The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government.
The aid received from the Government (the amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000 received from Stock subscriptions and other sources. The first Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 25 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.
The Road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st, were as follows, viz:

MAY, 1866	$65,115 83
JUNE "	67,429 78
JULY "	85,000 00

IN GOLD.
The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.
The construction of the Road is now vigorously forward—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the Summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana, is now over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.
This part of the great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.
Over $1 000 000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.
The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100 000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.
The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.
Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise will receive punctual attention.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
NO. 5 NASSAU ST., New York.
N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND BOUGHT AND SOLD AT
MARKET RATES.
Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Special attention paid to orders by Mail or Telegraph for the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Gold, Foreign Exchange, &c., and the transaction of Financial Business generally.
se19-Was

SUPERIOR
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JOHNSON & PAINE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL, of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.
Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley, PITTSBURGH.
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IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
se8-3m

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
The stock in the Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh, represented by certificates numbered as below having been forfeited to the Company for non payment of assessment of Fifty Cents per share the 25th June, 1866, will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment, Interest and charges: Certificates, 32, 33, 34, 185, 38, 39, 40, 41, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, each for 50 shares; certificates 35, 183, 184, 42, 188, each for 100 shares; certificate 48, for 250 shares; certificate 188, for 134 shares; certificate 189, for 110 shares; certificate 70, for 200 shares. 300 shares in name of George Darsie, no certificate issued.
By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer, Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, September 29, 1866. se29-td

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER,
No. 138
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST.
PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM
FIRST HANDS,
entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and
Note Our Prices,
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.
All Orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.
H. CHILDS & CO.
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GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
No. 139 Smithfield st., second door from Virgin Alley.
S. DAZELL.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 24 St. Clair Street.
A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
se26-6mos JOHN SNODGRASS.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 84 WYLIE STREET,
SECOND ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND
OVERCOATINGS.
oct7

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 48 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
au18

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or Wm. A. McKEON, No. 120 Fourth street.

FURNITURE.

W. A. MYERS. W. G. HOPPER. C. A. M. MYERS.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Balger,)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS.
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in stock. se7-YM

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Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay under the old and new Acts.
au9-YM

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 12th Pa. Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. au9-tf

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R. B. NORTON Attorney having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid, titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly:
R. B. NORTON, Austin, Texas.
Or, WILLIAM M. MORSE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. Jos. Roberts, 3d U. S. Cav.; Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, U. S. A.; Ohio; Gen. Herbert E. Paine, U. S. A.; Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. Edward Bond, Assist. Gen., U. S. A.; Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Bancroft, Pennsylvania; Hon. Henry Winter Davis, D. C.; Maj. J. E. Donnelly, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallace, Baltimore; Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Thos. D. Eliot, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Geo. H. A. R. Ladin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Benjamin F. Hall, M. C., Vermont; Hon. S. F. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa; Maj. O. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room.
B. GILBER & BRO'S. Music Store, 122 and HOFFMAN, BOENE & CO'S. Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zollinople, at GEO. BANTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

WARRANTED
FOR THREE YEARS.
The improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.
Makes the Lock Stitch, and uses all of the Wheeler & Wilson improvements. Glass Foot, Binder Corder, new style Hemmer, Binder, Trimmer Marker, Quilting and Tucking Gauges.
For style and finish they are unequalled. Also, RAITON'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES, the best in use. Agents wanted. Send for illustrated circulars.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
se27-6mos 24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

THE ÆTNA
(FORMERLY PLANER & KEYSER'S)
SEWING MACHINES
With Lifting Feet and Needle Protector. The best, simplest and cheapest Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market, for leather or cloth, from the thinnest to the thickest goods, without anychange of the Machine. Agents Wanted.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
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ENGINES
FOR SALE,
Just completed and for sale
ONE PAIR OF ENGINES,
45 HORSE POWER, working vertically, at right angles; 9 inches diameter, 18 inch stroke; Cast Iron Columns and Bed Plate; 6 foot band wheel, cut to suit 6 inch square shaft; 13½ feet to top of band wheel. Inquire at or address the
ATLAS WORKS,
Morton street, Ninth Ward.

CEMENT. CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19-6m W&S No. 118 Second street.

ELEY'S CAPS. ELEY'S CAPS.
I have just received a fine assortment of Eley's Percussion Caps, 4 sizes.
Eley's field concave Gun Wadding, the best made for double barrel guns, in the market.
For sale by JAMES BOWN,
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WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil), Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 30 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDOCK & PUTNAM,
72 Fifth Street.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
NO. 5 MONONGAHELA HOUSE BLOCK,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Fine Merino Undershirts and Drawers,
Shetland Wool Undershirts and Drawers,
Shaker Knit Undershirts and Drawers,
Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers
Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers,
Scotch Wool Undershirts and Drawers,
Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers,
HEAVY COTTON, MERINO and WOOL HALF-HOSE, CLOTH, CASSIMERE CALF and KID GLOVES, lined and unlined.
SUSPENDERS, TIES, BOWS,

The Daily Commercial

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Sinking of the Steamship Daniel Webster—Narrow Escape of those on Board—Disaster to the Steamship Santiago de Cuba—Four Lives Lost—The Vessel Towed Back to New York—The Schooner Minnechaha Abandoned—Passengers and Crew Rescued by Lee Cromwell.

Sinking of the Daniel Webster.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo the steamship Daniel Webster sailed from New York, bound for Mobile, with a general cargo. She also carried eighteen passengers and a crew of twenty seven men, including the officers. On the 1st of October there was a strong breeze, which soon increased into a gale, and shortly after midnight a hurricane burst upon the steamer, with a heavy sea. The hurricane continued throughout the following day, the steamer meanwhile breasting it gallantly, until about 6 P. M., when she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away her forecastle hatch and swept her forward deck.

The sea was by this time rolling to a tremendous height, and the hurricane continued to increase until every timber in the steamer shook beneath the weight of its violence. Thoughout the whole night she rolled heavily, but still continued to keep her course; but at 7 o'clock on the following morning the engineer reported that she was making water rapidly. As soon as this intelligence was imparted the crew was set to work the pumps, and by the strenuous exertions of the men she was kept afloat the whole day. Towards dark the blue ingletion gave out, and, as the water continued to increase, all of the hands and the passengers were set to work bailing her out.

The crew and passengers worked with all the energy of men struggling for their lives. But the elements were against them, and at 10 o'clock in the night the water had gained so far as to put out the fire, and the last hope of saving the ship was gone. The situation was now appalling, and the danger of finding a watery grave confronted every soul on board the illfated steamer. The wind was still blowing a hurricane; the night was a pitchy darkness, only broken at intervals by dim flashes of lightning. Altogether the hope of surviving throughout the night was scarcely cherished, although the captain encouraged the crew and passengers, and spoke of the chances of rescue.

Before the boats had all been lowered the eyes of the half despairing passengers and crew were gladdened by the sight of a steamship which then hove into sight. Quickly she perceived the signal of distress flying from the mast of the Daniel Webster and headed down in the direction of her. On arriving within hailing distance she was discovered to be the George Cromwell, from New Orleans, bound to New York. The passengers and crew of the sinking vessel were promptly taken on board, and their lives thus providentially saved; for it would have been almost impossible for open boats to have floated on the ocean many hours, so high and boisterous were the waves.

All unite in praising the conduct of Captain Bolger, of the Daniel Webster, for his coolness in trying circumstances with which he was called upon to contend before he gave up the vessel as lost. Throughout the whole of the time he was trying encouraging words from the captain quieted the fears of the passengers, some of whom had gone so far as to cast away their coffers and provide themselves with life preservers in case the vessel went down.

At this time the captain being forth that the steamship still remained afloat, he would be waiting, ordered all the passengers below deck, a proceeding which was carried out, all of the ladies behaving with the utmost fortitude. Shortly after this, the boat leaving the sea for a time, he called for a fresh relay of men to relieve those who had been at the pumps with a will. Many of the latter assisted in bailing out the water as it was pumped up.

At first the hurricane was terrible; indeed, nothing could be seen twenty feet in any direction from the sides of the ship for the spray and sea. The mainsail was also carried away, letting a great deal of water into the hold between decks.

On Thursday the gale continued, with a terrible sea running, and but small hopes were entertained of ever reaching land. At daylight a brig hove in sight, and for a time it was thought ship was again coming on being steered. At two P. M. on Friday, the 28th ultimo, the crew of the vessel was drifting about at unmanageable sea before. Two of the passengers, ship carpenters, were set to work, and soon had a raft built between decks round the rudder, and a hole for the insertion of a new rudder to run with. Before the task was accomplished by six P. M. and the ship now being manageable, her course was shaped for Norfolk.

During the day every effort was made to stop the leak—sheets, pillows, beds, etc., were stuffed into the aperture, and these added much to stopping the rush of water. A sail was also got over the bow, which, when hauled to along it, and bound fast to ropes. In this way a good portion of water was prevented from coming in. During the night the continued exertion, the second officer, Mr. Milkes, had his left thumb torn off, and was otherwise badly bruised; notwithstanding which, like a brave fellow, he continued at his post until the ship arrived in port.

How Sardines are Caught and Prepared.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, in an article on the French fisheries, has the following:

The great French sardine fishery is conducted in a way that is quite remarkable for the extravagance it involves. The sprat fisheries on the British coast—the real sprat fisheries on our coasts—are carried on, as I have said, on a live way, and with very great success. The French sardine fishery is conducted in a way altogether different from ours; it presents this anomaly—namely, that the French have made it a bait fishery, requiring for the annual capture of an enormous sum of money for a substance with which to entice the fish, that substance being the roe of the cod—a figurative whale to catch a sprat. On the shores of the North Sea, fisherfolk have been classed solely for the purpose of providing the eggs of the cod as bait for the sardine catchers of Concarneau.

This roe, which is prepared, costs fifty francs per barrel; each boat employed in the sardine fishery will use about fifteen barrels every season, and, as there are about three thousand sardine boats on the coast of Brittany, the money paid for bait cannot be much under £100,000 per annum. The number of codfish which must be killed, or at least are killed, for the purpose of obtaining this gronod bait it therefore enormous, and if the sardine fishery was a strong thing in France achieve nothing more than the teaching of the men of Concarneau to catch their sardines as the British fishermen fatten their sprats they will indeed be a great success.

The capture and cleaning of the sardine is a great business in France, and especially at Camaret, where as many as thirteen thousand men are in the fishery. It is easy to conceive the immediate statistics of the business done in sardines. In the first place, there is a huge quantity sold fresh—that is, packed in dry salt in little baskets made of rushes, and sent wherever there is a demand for cutlet. The take of this enormous quantity sold in those familiar ties. It is said that besides the quantity exported, which is large, there are as many as four million boxes cured in oil and prepared for the home market. Then, besides these, a large number are sold loose in barrels, and also pressed in barrels.

It is an interesting sight to witness the arrival of the boats, and to see the fish taken to the establishments of the men, women and children interested in the sales. Hour upon hour do they clatter as they prance over the stones. The curers just buy from day to day what sardines they require, and no more, generally speaking, they do not, as in the Scottish herring fishery, make contracts with boats, and only one or two firms have the boats of their own. When the curers are in want of a supply of fish they put up a flag at their curing establishment, and the fishermen hurry to supply them, the price varying from day to day according as the flattery has been thoughtful or the reverse. As soon as the boats arrive the fish are put in train for the cure by being gutted, beheaded, sorted into sizes, and washed in sea water chiefly by women, who can earn from 12½d to 20d a week at these curing establishments.

The cure is begun by drying the fish on nets or willow, generally in the open air, but sometimes from stress of weather it must be done under cover. After being dried they are ready for the process of the cure, which is kept over a furnace, and is filled with boiling oil. Into the cauldron the fish are plunged, two rows deep, arranged on wire gratings. In this pan of oil (the very finest olive oil they remain for a brief period, till, in fact, the cook thinks they are done sufficiently. Then they are placed to drip, the drippings of oil, being, of course, carefully collected; after which they are packed by women and girls into the nice little clean boxes (in which they are sold. Again they are allowed to drip by the boxes being sloped; then each box, by means of a tap is filled carefully up to the lid with pure olive oil. When it is ready for the next process, which is the soldering on of the lids, or, as it may be called, the hermetical sealing up of the box, a most particular part of the process, at which the men can earn very large wages, with little drawback, that they have to buy all the fish that are spoiled.

After the soldering has been accomplished the boxes have to be boiled in a steam chest. Those that do not bulge out after the boiling are condemned as "dead;" for when the process is thoroughly gone through the perfection of the cure is known by the bulging out of the boxes, which are of various sizes according to the purpose for which they are destined. There are boxes of six pounds weight and two pounds weight, as also half and quarter boxes, ranging from about twenty-four to twelve fish in them, according to size. Little kegs are also filled with sardines cured as anchovies. The finishing process of the sardine cure is to varnish the boxes and set a label upon them which they are always found upon them. There are little incidental industries connected with the cure. The debris is sold for agricultural purposes, as is the case at home here, where the owners get a few pounds apiece for their offal; then a large quantity of oil is extracted from the sprat during the process of the cure, and on the total fishery this oil is of considerable value. The "dead" fish, as we have seen, are sold to the men, but the success of the cure is usually so great that the "dead" form but a small percentage of the total number of boxes submitted to the test.

OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TO THE SOUTH.—Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the Hero of Gettysburg, the patriot, soldier and Christian, is announced, for another column, to deliver a lecture at the New Academy of Music, before the Plymouth Literary Union, an organization which is principally composed of the young men of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Henry D. Moore is pastor. The lecture will be the first of a series which will be delivered next fall and winter under the auspices of the Union. It will be delivered next Tuesday evening, and we hope the beautiful temple in which Gen. Howard is to appear will be crowded with the intelligence, beauty and fashion of our Three Cities. How Gen. Howard will handle the "Christian Duty to the South," and as he is a distinguished soldier as well as statesman, we anticipate that the effort will be one of the most entertaining lectures ever listened to in this city.

DEATH OF J. W. RICHARDSON, County Recorder.—We are called upon to day to announce the death of William J. Richardson, Esq., Register of Allegheny county, which took place at five o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Richardson had held the office of Register for nearly four years, to the entire satisfaction, and by his gentlemanly deportment and upright business habits had won the confidence of who will hear of his sudden death with sincere sorrow. Mr. Richardson died in the prime of life in his thirty-third year. The funeral will take place from his late residence in Temperanceville, this morning, at ten o'clock, to proceed to Mansfield Cemetery.

PERRYSVILLE TROTTING PARK.—A trial of speed will take place on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, between three well known nags—"Lady Taylor," "Rosebud No. 2" and "Jew"—for a purse of $200, or as they please. A double team race and trotting match are also announced. The track has been placed in excellent condition by Mr. Robert Johnston, the proprietor, and a rare day's sport may be anticipated.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning as a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was taking in wood and water at Latrobe, another train came in collision with it, damaging the cars badly. An employee on the train had his legs smashed, and a stranger, name unknown, was seriously injured.

Amusements.

THE FLORENCES AT THE OLD THEATRE.—"Tashavegue," which we wish the Florences would cease to play, was given last evening and will be repeated to-night. There are far worse pieces upon the stage, but this we have a special objection. Mr. Florence's absolute genius is lost in it, and the personal attraction and theatrical ability of his talented and beautiful wife have no opportunity for display. We insist on something else.

THE STRAKOSCH TROUPE AT MASONIC HALL.—The excellent company of accomplished artists which forms part of the Strakosch organization, and which is now engaged in giving concerts at Masonic Hall, brought together last night one of the most delightful audiences that can be gathered out of Pittsburgh and its neighborhood. Her Prume is the most finished violinist we have had in the city for years. Mlle Piccolomini is vocally near perfection, though her voice is not as full as it has been, and Carl Formes is a splendid wreck of former greatness.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try *Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The troches have been tested by time and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose. [MWF-1&W

PASSING away! passing away!
Each Tooth-Wash of a former day.
Sozodont gives the coup de grace,
Good-bye to the humbugs! let them pass!

CITY MATTERS.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

Immense Enthusiasm at City Hall.

Encouraging Receipts from Every Quarter.

The Union Ticket Universally Triumphant.

Ardent Receptions to Gen. Moorhead, Senator Bigham and Gausha A. Grow.

A Great Gathering and Unexampled Excitement.

City Hall was crowded last night by one of the most eager and enthusiastic crowds we have ever seen.

Senator Bigham was unanimously acknowledged as President and Master of the Ceremonies.

Furthermore a most excellent band of music lent harmony to the occasion.

An immense amount of spirit was infused into the proceedings by Senator Bigham. Nearly all the comments that he made on the returns were received with loud applause.

The developments of feeling displayed when comparison was made between the majorities obtained yesterday and those that the county gave in the last Presidential election were very marked and significant. Wherever Geary's majority was greater than that of our lamented National martyr the cheers were loud and prolonged; not that any diminution of respect for the memory of the great and good man whose untimely demise cast so dark a shadow over the nation was experienced; yet all were wildly delighted to know that Union—Republican—Loyal sentiment had grown stronger than ever.

At a stage of the proceedings when triumph was ensured it was discovered that Hon. J. K. Moorhead was in the hall and he was vociferously called on for a speech.

Even returns of overwhelming majorities for Geary from rural districts could not repress the desire to hear our popular Congressman. Still he held back, and cries for "Pope," the political balladist, stifled every sound but a voluntary instrumental diversion which the band struck up. When we say "a voluntary" we merely mean that no signal was given them to perform; for the air they played was our soul-inspiring National anthem, "the Star Spangled Banner."

There never was such a frenzy of applausive delight as immediately ensued when Senator Bigham announced the unexpectedly increased majority in East Birmingham. The cheering lasted for several minutes. Then the band played once more.

The gains came in so fast and frequently that there was scarcely any cessation to the outbursts of inexpressive delight among the crowd.

Nevertheless there were, at constantly contained intervals, deafening calls for "Moorhead."

Intermingled therewith were loud demands for "speaking of the windows." Well might they be joined, for the grand chorus of joy that rang through the building could be seen twenty feet in any direction from the sides of the ship for the spray and sea. The noble ship lights were carried away, letting a great deal of water into the hold between decks.

On Thursday the gale continued, with a terrible sea running, and but small hopes were entertained of ever reaching land. At daylight a brig hove in sight, and for a time it was thought ship was again coming on being steered. At two P. M. on Friday, the 28th ultimo, the crew of the vessel was drifting about at unmanageable sea before. Two of the passengers, ship carpenters, were set to work, and soon had a raft built between decks round the rudder, and a hole for the insertion of a new rudder to run with. Before the task was accomplished by six P. M. and the ship now being manageable, her course was shaped for Norfolk.

During the day every effort was made to stop the leak—sheets, pillows, beds, etc., were stuffed into the aperture, and these added much to stopping the rush of water. A sail was also got over the bow, which, when hauled to along it, and bound fast to ropes. In this way a good portion of water was prevented from coming in. During the night the continued exertion, the second officer, Mr. Milkes, had his left thumb torn off, and was otherwise badly bruised; notwithstanding which, like a brave fellow, he continued at his post until the ship arrived in port.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent money at a discount.
☞ THE BEST ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC QUOTATIONS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 9—P. M.

The New York quotations received this morning by S. S. Bryan, Stock Broker, were: Gold, 148⅝; Eighty-ones, 112⅝; Old Five-twenties, 112; new do, 108½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 108⅜ for the first, and 108¼ for the second and third series; Michigan Southern, 86⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 109⅝; Erie, 80⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 55⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Chicago and Northwestern, 44½; ditto preferred, 74. Bonanoff, 7⅝. Consolidated Gregory, 13½; Rocky Mountain, 5½; Quartz, 6½; Hope, 13½; Corydon 6; Holman, 50

—Governments are higher and gold lower, Railways are steady, and excepting Erie, with an advancing tendency.

—Bernehoff is steadily advancing, and is probably feeling the effects of the recent change in directors. Mining stocks are lower but steady. They will, now that the election is over in several States, receive more attention by speculators.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1866.—Business yesterday was to a certain extent restricted. Rebel returns by the patriots were generally expected to give one day in order to save the State. The result was, business was a secondary consideration. So far as the leading specialties are concerned we have but few changes to mention. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description. Four—The market continues firm, with plenty of purchasers at the late advance. The receipts yesterday were limited, only reaching 500 barrels. The demand for export is on the increase. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Grain—The market was inactive, for the best of reasons, there being light stocks to operate with. Wheat wanted. The demand being in advance of the supply, prices rule high. The receipts yesterday were also light, only reaching 1,000 bushels. Corn is also in active demand, and prices rule high. The receipts yesterday were limited, only reaching 500 bush